

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 23, 1803.

ALTONA, April 12.

WE are on the eve of seeing a new war break out, the cause of which is a bridge.

The king of Sweden has appropriated to himself a bridge on the frontiers of Finland—has forbidden the passage of it to the subjects of Russia; has effaced the Imperial eagles at the barriers; and has substituted for them the arms of Sweden.

These measures, and other pretensions in the same quarter on the part of Sweden, made such an impression at St. Petersburg, that the emperor, Alexander, the king of Sweden's brother-in-law, notwithstanding his love of peace, has thought it essential to his dignity and interest to adopt efficacious measures. All the regiments in Petersburg, even the guards have received orders to be ready to march at twenty-four hours notice. General Kamenskoi, is gone to St. Petersburg, and will march at the head of an army towards Swedish Finland. The fleet of galleys is to be equipped, as well as a number of ships of the line.

It is hoped, however, that Sweden will avoid a war.

These circumstances bring to recollection, the order given last year by the king of Sweden, forbidding the count de Panin, minister of Russia, to enter his territories.

LONDON, April 30.

Two o'clock.—The French papers received to-day mention that the emperor has resolved in compliance with the demand made to him, to ratify the conclusion of the diet without any restriction, and that this determination has been transmitted to Paris and Petersburg by extraordinary couriers. The indemnities have in almost every instance been already carried into execution, and the court of Nassau-Orange has published the convention concluded between the late stadtholder and the hereditary prince, by which the former gives to the latter all the indemnities which have been assigned him in the German empire.

An article from Milan, dated the 4th inst. states, that a letter of the 9th had been received there from Naples, by which information was brought, that the arrival of an English vessel at the latter place had occasioned a council of state to be held, after which the French minister had sent a courier to Paris in all haste. This courier was dispatched about twelve hours after the vessel had entered the harbour. This event had of course given rise to a variety of contradictory rumours. Among others, it was said that a convention had been concluded with France to receive 20,000 men into the Neapolitan ports in case of war, and that a negotiation with England relative to Sicily had been broken off.

An expectation that some communication will be made on Monday by ministers, is at present very prevalent. Some idle rumours had yesterday the effect of depressing the funds; but nothing certain has transpired.

Letters have been received at Bucharest, from Constantinople, dated March 20, which state that the Arabian prophet, Abdul Wechab, has defeated the Sherreef of Mecca, and dispersed his troops. Some details in the German Journals contain most formidable accounts of this rebel. It is said he is in connexion with the beys of Egypt, who, we know, are in connexion with France. He is also secretly supported according report, by some of the Turkish pachas; and he has no less an object in view, than to dethrone the grand signior and occupy his seat. His cause is that of religion. He heads the sect of All in opposition to the sect of Omar. As he is said to have the pachas of Bessorah and Damascus in his interest, and to command Arabia, his defeat will be happy news to those who think our East-India possessions too very assailable through Egypt.

Dispatches were on Thursday received from admiral Thornborough, off Helvoet, stating that considerable damage had been sustained by the fleet under his command, during the late heavy gales, and that the Isis, of 50 guns, had particularly suffered, she is ordered to Spithead for repair; after which vice-admiral Gambier will hoist his flag on board, and proceed to Newfoundland, as commander in chief.

Sailed on a cruise the Port Mahone, of 14 guns, to pick up men for the fleet. Came in from Falmouth, with impressed men and volunteers, the Active revenue cutter, captain Kingman; and from Exmouth, with seamen also, the Eagle revenue cutter.

The departure of some of the riggers this week for town, does not denote any relaxation of getting those ships ready in commission. There were only four line of battle ships getting ready for sea which were almost rigged. The San Josef of 112 guns, captain Spicer; Conqueror, of 74, captain T. Louis; Ville de Paris, of 119, captain M. Seymour, and Prince, of 98, captain Grindall.—The former will go down

the harbour soon, and the two latter can have their rigging finished by their own ships' companies.

SALEM, June 8.

Extract from capt. Daniel Rusts journal, on his passage from India to Europe.

"Wednesday, March 30th, 1803, saw the bottom of a vessel very near us—being moderate, hoisted out the boat and went to her, found her to be a schooner, bottom upwards, masts and rigging gone, her stern deep under water—she shewed by the lift of the swell, about twelve or fifteen feet of the labored part of her bottom, from her stem aft; we cut a place through her bottom and sealing, four feet by two, and got out of her several pieces of Havana sugar boxes, and two famp pounders—the boxes washed so clean, that even the straps had washed or chafed off, and left the nails standing—she appeared to be about 70 tons, new, white oak, with cedar trunnels, no sheathing, spikes not rusted, her bowsprit in her; coming on night, left her—Lat 37, 6, long. 38, W. London.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

An American merchant at New-Orleans, under date of May 16th, writes to his correspondents in this city per the brig Union as follows:—"The pleasing account, that general Wilkinson has received the royal proclamation for OPENING THE PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS, reached us this morning. It has already given to our business a considerable degree of activity."

Captain Brown, of the brig Union, from New-Orleans, informs that he left that place on the 16th ult. a few days previous to which, the magazines, stores, &c. had been given up by the Spaniards to the officer appointed for that purpose by the French government. On the 1st of June, in lat. 23, 18, captain Brown spoke the brig John and Mary, Pervis, of Charleston, out ten days from New-Orleans, bound to Havre, who reported that the right of deposit was restored to the Americans on the 17th of May. Off the Havana, on the 28th May, was informed by the captain of the schooner Betley, from Jamaica, bound to Salem, that he had received intelligence from a vessel from Havana, that that port was open for the admission of flour of American vessels, and that it was selling at 30 dollars per barrel.

June 16.

We lay before the readers of the Mercantile Advertiser this day European intelligence of "great pith and moment."

The ship American, captain Thompson, arrived at quarantine yesterday afternoon in 28 days from Londonderry. She left there on the 15th May, and has furnished us with Irish papers to the 10th. In addition to the subjoined extracts, we have verbal information from capt. Thompson and Mr. Wm. Sterling (who came passenger in the American) that the north and channel fleets were out, and had received orders to blockade the French ports; that lord Whitworth and gen. Andreoffi were preparing to return home, in consequence of instructions from their respective governments; that the impressment of seamen in England and Ireland was carrying on with unabated vigour, and extended in many cases to persons of 60 years old; and that every appearance indicated that France and Great-Britain would speedily "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

The first consul is said to have observed to lord Whitworth at a late levee of Madame Buonaparte's, that he expected no success in a maritime war with England, and that hostilities must necessarily be directed against her in her own island; in which case he should feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invasion in person.

Toussaint Louverture, the celebrated African chief, is dead. He died in prison at Befancon, without a friend to close his eyes, and without ever having been visited in his imprisonment by his wife and children, who were taken with him from St. Domingo.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the ship American, Thompson, from Londonderry.

LONDON, May 1.

Letters have been received from Paris, which state that another amicable conversation has taken place at Madame Buonaparte's assembly, between lord Whitworth and the first consul, in which the latter took occasion to observe, that he expected no success in a maritime war with this country, and that hostilities must necessarily be directed against us in our own island, in which case he should feel it his inevitable duty to conduct the invasion in person. The letters do not inform us what answer the English minister permitted himself to make, but it is generally thought in France, that if Buonaparte were once out of France, there would be more obstacles than one to his return thither.

The French funds are 53 1-2.

A private letter from Madrid states "that the rumours of a war between England and France had filled every part of Spain with anxiety and despondence. The government paper at the first shock had felt a depression of 12 per cent. and was every day declining."

The captain of a vessel that is arrived at Bourdeaux, says, that off the Azores, he fell in with the English squadron, with the troops on board from the Cape of Good Hope.

The last accounts from Holland state, positively, that the monied people there are taking every opportunity of sending their cash, and other valuables, to this country.

Letters from Leghorn, dated the 13th ult. state, that the hopes of peace, and the reports of war, succeed each other in turn with increasing rapidity. The English families settled in that city have several times embarked and disembarked their effects. An English frigate, which was cruising off that port, has caused all the English vessels to leave it, and to anchor in the Road. The same letter adds, that a few days before, a French garrison had taken the place of the Tuscan garrison in the fort of St. Mark.

The French and Russian ministers at Vienna have received an official assurance, that his Imperial majesty's ratification of the general recess will be speedily announced.

Letters from the Hague of the 19th of April, say, the small squadron under the command of vice-admiral Thornborough, is now cruising near the Texel. Another, which is cruising between Dunkirk and the mouth of the Meuse, is seen almost every day. The latter is the largest.—The number of English ships stationed off our coast may be estimated at about 30, of all sizes. The French troops now occupy all the garrisons for which they were destined.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's from France, that the Porcher, an extra India ship, taken in the mouth of the bay of Bengal, and carried into the isle of France, has been condemned by the council of prizes at Paris. The Porcher was captured within the period fixed by treaty, when vessels taken should be restored; but the captors were apprized of the conclusion of peace. The Porcher was a prize of immense value, little short of 200,000l.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 15.

"The phlegm of the Dutch character has been, for sometime, changed to fury against the French, and in particular, against their chief ruler, whose measures of precaution to guard this country against an hostile attack, will no doubt bring on another onerous imposition upon us in the course of the present year—an imposition which, we understand, many of the richest persons in this country are preparing to escape by emigration, to seek in other climates a country less exposed than this to those vexations and impositions by strangers, to which we have been here so perpetually subject during these last nine years, and which becomes so insupportable, that all factions, all parties, those even who are mutually the most opposite in their opinions, agree in loud imprecations against a government to which ours is subject by its weakness, and since Belgium has become a part of France, by fatal vicinity of confines.

"To such a height has the animosity of the Dutch against the French arisen, that in public societies reproaches are boldly thrown out against those brothers and allies of ours, that their word, their faith, is not to be trusted. It is true that private persons of the French nation have no power to change the things of which we complain. But, on the other hand, the anger of the honest Dutchmen is excusable since they were made to pay, not two years since, three millions to procure a part of the French troops to be withdrawn, and for a promise, not fulfilled, to withdraw the rest upon a general peace."

May 3.

In the house of commons last night, the chancellor of the exchequer expressed a confident hope that by Monday next he should be able to lay before the house some communication on the subject of the negotiation—but he abstained from saying any thing that could justify any inference or opinion as to the nature of such communication. In the city, however, the minister's promise, judging by the effect at the stock exchange, seems again to have been considered as giving grounds to hope for a continuance of peace. He gave no insinuation even of that kind.

Orders have been issued from admiralty for a return of the number of ships of war that can be got ready for sea in the course of the present month, independent of those that are now getting ready. In that department the preparations for war are carrying on with more vigour than ever.—Star.

Letters received at Edinburgh on Friday last, from Petersburg, dated 29th March, say, "That the Russian fleet is ordered to be equipped with the greatest

dispatch, and an army of 30,000 men to be got ready immediately, and every thing begins to assume the appearance of war."

It is generally believed, indeed, that the interference of France in the affairs of the republic of the Seven Islands has given much displeasure to his Imperial majesty; but it is not likely that Russia will assume an attitude hostile to France at present.

The funds this morning continued to look up. The three per cents. were at 12 o'clock, 64 1-2 for cash, and 64 3-4 for the account.

Letters from Leghorn speak of the alarm and anxiety that prevail in that city, in consequence of our preparations. Most of the English families have sent their effects on board English vessels in the harbour. The Tuscan garrison, at Fort St. Marc, has been within this month, replaced by a French garrison. The respect which France shews for her allies and independent powers is admirable—she pours a military force into their towns at pleasure—turns out the native troops from the garrisoned towns, and occupies the fortified places with her own soldiers—what a blessing to have such a friend and protector!

May 4.

The 3 per cent. consols, which at one o'clock yesterday had got up in price, fell again before the close of the market to 63 3-4. A report was circulated, that a communication would be made to parliament the evening, in consequence of dispatches brought by Mr. Dressing, the messenger. Nothing, however, has transpired; but it is now asserted that lord Whitworth's household is ready to move at the shortest notice; and that he will certainly leave Paris on Monday next, unless he is enabled to lend over the chief consul's unqualified acceptance of the sole conditions upon which the armaments will be suspended, and offensive measures delayed.

Government sent orders yesterday through the custom house, prohibiting the exportation of the salt-petre lately shipped in the Thames for Amsterdam; and the necessity of sending a formidable fleet immediately to sea, caused a very hot press to take place on the river last night.

Reports of the changes in administration still continue. Some assert that the arrangements were finished yesterday, and that the earl of Roslyn negotiated the measure, and is expected to succeed the duke of Portland in the presidency of the council. We do not believe it.—*Star*.

Private letters received by the Dutch mail, state, that a general belief prevails in that country of a speedy change in its government being in the contemplation of the chief consul. Incensed at the wish that has been so unequivocally expressed, of Holland preserving a neutrality in the event of war between France and this country, and the general disposition which prevails there for renewing the ancient ties which united us and the Dutch, the chief consul has made a demand of 40,000,000 of guilders, and has moreover intimated that a great political change is at hand. The least that is expected is a change of all the men who at present compose the Batavian government, but the general apprehension is, that Holland will be incorporated with France.

A fresh mail arrived last night, and brought the Paris journals to the 30th ultimo, inclusive. All the information they contain, deserving of any notice, may be compressed in the most narrow compass, viz. The grand parade of the present month will take place on Sunday next. It appears the Dutch have official information of the surrender of the Cape to its former masters: it also appears, that Russia will not accept the proposition of sending troops to Malta. The report of the arrival at Ratibon of the Imperial ratification of the conclusion of the Germanic diet, appears to have been premature, as it had not arrived at that city on the 20th ultimo. The emperor of Morocco requires a tribute from Austria, as possessing Venice, &c. Five per cents. 53 on Friday.

May 6.

This morning the following letter was received by the right honourable the lord mayor, of which he immediately, with becoming zeal, sent copies to Lloyd's coffee house and the stock exchange.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"Downing-street, Thursday morning, Eight o'clock, May 5, 1803.

"Lord Hawkesbury presents his compliments to the lord mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his lordship, that the negotiation between this country and the French republic is brought to an amicable conclusion."

The joyful intelligence spread throughout this large city, with the rapidity of lightning, and it is impossible to describe the demonstrations of satisfaction and joy which were every where expressed, though many affected to fear that the honour of the nation had been compromised, and no little degree of ingenuity was exerted to find out the terms that had been agreed upon between the two governments for terminating the differences that had taken place.

At the stock exchange the effect was such as might have been expected from such pleasing intelligence. The 3 per cent. consols opened at 68, rose rapidly to 71 3-4, and were still looking up when a message came from the treasury to the lord mayor, between twelve and one o'clock, to acquaint him that the former letter was an impudent forgery!

It is impossible to describe the sensation produced by this notice; the stocks instantly tumbled to 63, 62 1-2, 69, and the panic was such, that they certainly would have gone lower, had it not been thought advisable to close up the stock exchange, which was accordingly done at one o'clock, instead of waiting till the usual hour.

The committee of the stock exchange assembled as soon as they received the lord mayor's communication. Several of the brokers went over to the mansion house to consult with his lordship upon the best means of tracing the forgery. He shewed them the letter, with lord Hawkesbury's seal; by what means it was procured has not yet been ascertained.

The stock exchange committee have, we understand, declared that all bargains made since this imposition was practised, shall be void.

Government, anxious to prevent the public from being imposed on, instantly sent notices to those quarters most likely to give the contradiction a quick and extensive circulation. Copies of the following were sent to the editors of the different newspapers:

"Thursday, May 5—One o'clock.

"SIR,

"I have to acquaint you, that the message which was supposed to have been sent this morning from lord Hawkesbury to the lord mayor, stating that the negotiations with France had terminated amicably, was a fabrication, and totally destitute of truth."

"J. SARGENT."

We had received Paris Journals in the morning, and could not help comparing one remarkable circumstance in them, with the contents of the forged letter.—At the last consular levee, the ambassadors of all the courts of Europe were present, excepting lord Whitworth. In common times this might happen without being any way singular, but at such a moment as the present, the absence of our minister from the levee was remarkable; and comparing it with the general tenor of the private letters from Paris seemed to threaten something very different from peace. Indeed, the pretended communication was at variance with every thing that has transpired respecting the state of the negotiation; but who could question the truth of a message sent by the lord mayor to Lloyd's coffee house.

The proprietors of the stock exchange have offered a reward of 5000l. for apprehending the author of this forgery, and have resolved every one shall give an account of what bargains he had done both yesterday and to-day. The lord mayor has also offered a considerable reward.

It was nine o'clock this morning when the pretended letter was delivered at the mansion house. It was brought by a person with a foreign accent, in a coarse roquelo travelling coat, and delivered at the side door to a servant of the name of Pink, accidentally there at the time.

We believe it is not customary for government letters, on such occasions, to be sent by any but special messengers, and by these delivered into the hands of the lord mayor, wherever he may be. It was from adverting to this informality that a doubt first arose in the lord mayor's mind, as to the authenticity of the note which he had received—a gentleman was immediately dispatched to Mr. Addington, who returned for answer, that Mr. Vansittart had already anticipated his lordship's suspicion by acquainting him in a letter of the trick that had been practised upon him.

Since the detection of the forgery, a report of a very different nature has been circulated, namely, that intelligence has been received by the telegraph that lord Whitworth is now on his way to England. The report is not improbable, but we are the more cautious in giving it instant and implicit belief, till it shall in some way be officially announced, knowing the present state of the public mind, and how apt it is when deceived in one expectation, to run instantly to the opposite extreme.—*Star*.

The exact amount of the sum, of which Mr. Alett stands charged of defrauding the bank of England, is 325,000l.

The emperor of Morocco has demanded of the house of Austria, as the possessor of the states of Venice, the tribute which was formerly paid by that republic.

BELFAST, May 10.

Belfast News-Letter office, May 10th, 10 o'clock, A. M.

We stop the press to state the arrival of the London papers of Friday last (May 6th). In a second edition of the Courier we find the following most important though most unwelcome intelligence:

W A R.

House of Commons, quarter before five o'clock.

Mr. Addington just declared to the house, that he expects lord Whitworth in this country very speedily, and that general Andreossi has applied this morning for passports for his return. At the same time Mr. Addington stated, that the official communication could not be made to this house till his lordship's arrival in this country. He then moved that the house at its rising should adjourn to Monday.

Mr. Fox objected to this motion—he thought, under the circumstances of the country, the house ought to meet to-morrow.

Lord Hawkesbury could not conceive that any injury would arise from the delay proposed.

Mr. Gray moved an amendment, "that the house should only adjourn till to-morrow instead of Monday."

Mr. Canning supported Mr. Gray's amendment. The house is still sitting, and there is likely to be a division.

The funds Friday morning experienced great fluctuations. They opened at 63, rose to 66, fell back to 64; and at 11 o'clock were as low as 62 1-2.

Every mean is taken to discover the author of the forged letter sent to the lord mayor on Thursday—and the Sun mentions a report that the person who had committed the fraud had been discovered, and the seal found upon him.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

The following paragraph is extracted from a circular letter from the post-master-general, to the deputy post-masters throughout the United States, dated

General Post Office, April 27, 1803.

"The failures of news-papers have always been subjects of complaint. In some instances evils have arisen from post-masters allowing people to read papers in their offices: This is altogether improper, it is necessary for the officers to desist from this practice, and they are hereby directed not to permit any person to read or handle the news-papers in their offices, but carefully to keep the same under lock, and deliver them to the proprietors when requested."

Annapolis, June 23. Law of the Union.

An ACT to make provision for the persons that have been disabled by known wounds received in the actual service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or seaman, disabled in the actual service of the United States, by wounds received during the revolutionary war, and who did not desert the said service, shall be entitled to be placed on the pension list of the United States during life; Provided, that in substantiating the claims thereto, the rules and regulations following, shall be complied with:

First. All evidence shall be taken on oath or affirmation before the judge of the district in which such invalid reside, or before some person specially authorized by commission from the same judge.

Secondly. The evidence relative to any claimant, must prove decisive inability to have been the effect of known wounds received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the revolutionary war: That this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps or company in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses to the same effect, setting forth the time and place of such known wounds.

Thirdly. Every claimant shall be examined on oath or affirmation, by some respectable physician or surgeon, to be authorized by commission from the said judge, who shall report in writing his opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of said disability, and in what degree it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood.

Fourthly. Every claimant must produce evidence of his having continued in the service of the United States, to the conclusion of the war in seventeen hundred and eighty-three, or being left out of the service in consequence of his disability, or in consequence of some derangement of the army, and of the mode of life or employment he has since followed, and of the original existence and continuance of his disability.

Fifthly. Every claimant must shew satisfactory cause to the said judge of the district, why he did not apply for a pension in conformity to laws heretofore passed, before the expiration of the limitation thereof.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said judge of the district or person by him commissioned as aforesaid, shall give to each claimant a transcript of the evidence and proceedings had respecting his claim; and shall also transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the secretary of the department of war, in order that the same may be examined, and if correct, agreeably to the intent and meaning of this act, the said applicants are thenceforth to be placed on the pension list of the United States: Provided, that in no case a pension shall commence before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and three, except so far as to offset the commutation of half pay received by such officers in which case the proper officer is to calculate the pension from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pensions allowed by this act shall be estimated in the manner following, that is to say: a full pension to a commissioned officer shall be considered the one half of his monthly pay as by law established, and the proportions less than a full pension shall be the like proportions of half pay. And a full pension to a non-commissioned officer, private soldier or seaman, shall be five dollars per month, and the proportions less than a full pension, shall be the like proportions of five dollars per month, but no pension of a commissioned officer shall be calculated at a higher rate than the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel.

SECT. 4. And be it further enacted, That the pensions becoming such in virtue of this act shall be paid in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid who have heretofore been placed on the pension list of the United States, under such restriction and regulations, in all respects, as are prescribed by the laws of the United States, in such cases provided.

NATHANIEL MACON, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3, 1803.

TH: JEFFERSON, President of the
United States.

Prince-George's county, Upper-Marlbrough,
April 13, 1803.

AT a stated meeting of a number of republican citizens of the said county to consider of measures proper to be pursued preparatory to the ensuing election.

THOMAS CONTRE, in the chair,
TRAUMAN TYLER, secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

That WALTER BOWIE, Esq; be requested to offer as a representative to the next congress, and that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that he should be supported by this county.

Resolved, That Stephen West, Leonard Covington, Thomas Duckett, Clement Dyer, and John M. Gantt, Esquires, be a committee to communicate the above resolution to the republicans of Anne-Arundel county, to inform them of Mr. Bowie's consent to serve, and request the support of the republicans of that county.

That it is the sense of this meeting that Stephen West, Esq; be the candidate to represent this county in the state legislature in the room of Samuel Carr, Esq; who has declined being a candidate.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting will support Robert Bowie, Archibald Van-Horn, Peter Wood and Stephen West, Esquires, as proper persons to represent this county in the next general assembly.

It is recommended that there be a committee appointed as soon as possible, by the republicans in each district of this county, to consist of such members as at a meeting of the district shall be agreed upon. This committee shall meet once in three weeks in the district until the first day in August next; and once a week after until the election.

That each district appoint five persons to meet in Upper-Marlbrough, in general committee of the county, once a month until the first day of August, and once a fortnight after until the ensuing election, and if a district shall fail to elect such members of a general committee then the committee of such district shall appoint five persons to attend the general committee of the county.

It shall be the duty of the district committee to correspond with the county committee, and of the county committee with a similar one of Anne-Arundel county, if any such committee shall be appointed in that county.

The first meeting of general committee to be the last Monday in June.

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

On Friday, June 25, 1803, will be performed the favourite TRAGEDY of

HAMLET,

PRINCE OF DENMARK,

Claudius, king of Denmark,	Mr. Warren,
Hamlet,	Mr. Cain,
Polonius,	Mr. Morris,
Laertes	Mr. Usher,
Ghost of Hamlet's father,	Mr. L'Estrange,
Ostrick,	Mr. Francis,
Grave diggers,	Messrs. Blisset & Milbourn.

Gertrude, queen of Denmark,	Mrs. Francis,
Ophelia,	Mrs. Oldmixon,
Player Queen,	Mrs. Snowden.

After which

The King and the Miller of Mansfield.

Nights of performance, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE.

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates,
The Noble Wanderer, 2 vols.
Lottery of Life, 3 do.
Orphan of Stamford, 3 do.
Lady of the Cave, 3 do.
Castle of Gathness, 2 do.
Helen of Glenross, 4 do.
Frederick, 3 do.
Rinaldo Rinaldini, 3 do.
D'Israeli's Romances.

NOVELS.

London editions,
elegant binding.

Forsyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addresses to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio post, quarto do. thick, thin and superior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkstands, Ink-powder, Slates and slate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Pasteboard, &c.
Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Frederick county August court for a commission to mark and bound as well the whole as my particular parts of two tracts of land, situated in said county, called PARTNERSHIP and JESBURG FORREST, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

JOHN HUGHES.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, a bright sorrel MARE, about three or four years old, she is about thirteen and an half hands high, has a tolerable long tail, and her mane hanging on the left side, no perceptible brand. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS H. HALL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn any person or persons taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. Samuel Ridout, of Annapolis, bearing date the eighth day of September, 1800, for the purchase of land, the said land has fell short in quantity nearly 30 acres, and in consequence thereof I am determined not to pay the balance on said bond, without I am compelled by law.

WILLIAM HILLIARY

Allegany county, May 2, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Anne-Arundel county, five miles from South river ferry, on Friday the seventeenth instant, a mulatto man named YORK, with a thick nose, and short wool on his head, he is pretty smart and talkative, about five feet six or seven inches high, twenty-two years of age; had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt, striped country cloth overalls and jacket, and a felt hat, he has other cloaths with him which I cannot describe; it is supposed that he will endeavour to pass as a free man, as a number have been set free in the neighbourhood which he has left, and it is also supposed that this rascal will make for Baltimore-town, as he has frequently said that all that went there could get employed, as a hireling. Whoever takes up and delivers the said negro man to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to receive the above reward.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 17, 1803.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of Miss ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD WEEMS, Executor.

June 13, 1803.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who says he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark smooth skin; his cloathing a white flannel short coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fustian pantaloons, an old white shirt, a pair of old white yarn stockings, a pair of old shoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requested to release him, or he will be sold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
Saint-Mary's county, Maryland:
May 30, 1803.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has just received, by the latest arrivals from Europe, a handsome assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS.

Of the newest styles, among which are, A BEAUTIFUL collection of printed cottons; coloured cambric muslins, dimities, India and English nankeens, fine clothes and casimers, &c. also an extensive supply of glass, India china, and Liverpool ware; likewise a good collection of groceries; among which are, French and peach brandy, West-India rum, and Holland gin, best fig blue, loaf and brown sugar, hyson and other teas, mace, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, pepper, and pimento, &c. &c. all which articles will be sold on the most advantageous terms the purchaser can possibly expect, by

WILLIAM WELLS.

3X NOTICE,

I request all persons indebted to me in bond, note, and open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise I shall proceed in such cases as the law directs. Annapolis, June 2, 1803. Wm. WELLS.

MAREEN B. DUVAL,

CHURCH-STREET,

HAS just received a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, also CUTLERY and GROCERIES, the whole of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD GWINN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

ACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803.

SAMUEL EVANS.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1803.

ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the senate relative thereto, be published for the information of the people, once a week, for the space of three weeks, in the American Telegrapher, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Balton, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the day of ———, the senate of this state shall consist and be composed of twenty members, one member to be chosen from each of the several counties of this state, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the senators shall be elected for four years by the electors in the several counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the house of delegates; at the same time, in the same manner, and at the same places, where they shall vote for members of the house of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a resident of the state four years next before his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county or city for which he shall be elected, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this state, and having in the state real and personal property above the value of ——— dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the senators shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot into four classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second class at the expiration of the second year, of the third class at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one fourth may be chosen every year; and if the seat of any senator shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, a warrant of election shall issue by the president of the senate for the election of another in his place, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as warrants of election are issued by the speaker of the house of delegates, to supply vacancies in that body; and any senator who may be elected to fill a vacancy shall hold his seat so long as the person in whose place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes; any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the constitution and form of government, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and abolished on the confirmation hereof.

REFERRED.

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cause the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inserted in such of the news-papers of this state as to them may appear best calculated to communicate the same to the people of the state.

J. B. DUCKETT, clk. Senate.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of capt. JAMES DISNEY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JAMES N. WEEMS, Executor.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale, sundry valuable stock, which will be sold at public sale, on the 24th inst. consisting of horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, &c. among which are two or three valuable high bred mares and geldings, one of which is surpassed by none for the road.

Annapolis, June 2, 1803.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who have property for sale, that I will act as an auctioneer, on application. My experience and that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1803.

25

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawson, M. C. M. S.
New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which discovery he obtained a patent, signed by the president of the United States, July 1802. The singular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of these bitters, are so universally known and acknowledged, that little need be said in a newspaper advertisement. As a family medicine they are the most useful, safe, and efficacious composition ever known, for the prevention and cure of those numerous and complicated complaints so common in the spring season, arising from indigestion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for destroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which discovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congress, and signed by George Washington, late president of the United States, April 30, 1796. These pills operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a useful and convenient physic for families; the universal fame which they have obtained in consequence of their uncommon virtues and usefulness, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, useless. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for these pills was so great, and their benefits so amply ascertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the vendors could obtain a necessary supply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,
Prepared by Isaac Thompson, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with safety ease and certainty cure the scurvy in the teeth and gums; this paste cleanses the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulness or acrid corrosive humours, it braces and strengthens the fibres of the gums, so that they adhere close to the teeth; it likewise makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tydis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the most remarkable composition ever known for cleansing and beautifying the skin, and the most pleasant, safe, and efficacious application ever discovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of using the above valuable medicines, the purchaser is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for sale, by
THOMAS SHAW, at his store in
Church-street, opposite Messieurs
Ridgely and Weems.
Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his most grateful thanks to his friend and customers for past favours, and the generous encouragement he has received since his commencing business in this city; he has furnished himself with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large assortment of the best and newest fashioned hats, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He has also a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furnish merchants with any quantity at the shortest notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my shop. The highest price given for all kinds of furs.
Annapolis, April 20, 1803.

NOTICE,

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north side of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of **JUMPER'S HOLE**, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnson's, and from there the most convenient route to a landing known by the name of **ASHPAW'S LANDING**, on the east side of a fork of Curtis's creek, called **MARLEY CREEK**, and for to make the aforesaid landings public.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself **JACK TURNER**, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

February 21, 1802.

NOTICE,

To the Public of Maryland,

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly of this state, for a law to pass for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the south side of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, standing at the lower end of Richard Dorsey's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north side of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting house, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of **Ashton's Ford**, and from there the most convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of **Belle-Air**, to a small town in the said county called **Bladensburg**, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of **The Eastern Branch**.

April 14, 1803.

The high bred Horse SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. **SPOT** was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Spriggs's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a **Pacolet** mare. **Spot** is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the **Black Horse**, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

YOUNG DIOMED,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare **Charlotte**, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse **Grey Diomed**, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called **Charlotte**, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by **Snap**, a son of old **Snap**, her dam by **Lightfoot**, a son of old **Cade**, her grandam by **Regulus**, her great-grandam by old **Cade**, her great-great-grandam by old **Partner**, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) **JOS. HARDY.**

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse **Grey Diomed**, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803.

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that Mr. **HENRY WARING** brought before me, a justice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a trespassing stray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, shod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

ROBERT BOWIE.

The owner of the above horse is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

HENRY WARING.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1802.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the establishing a general court and court of appeals, be published once in each week, for the space of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegrapher, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there shall be a court of appeals, composed of three persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall be styled in their commissions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive in all cases of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals shall hold two sessions on the western shore and two on the eastern shore in each year, at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the said first day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this state shall be divided into five judicial districts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district; and that there shall be appointed for each of the said districts two persons of integrity, and sound judgment in the law, who shall reside in the district for which they shall be appointed, who shall be styled in their commissions District Judges of the county courts in such district; and there shall be appointed for each of the counties of this state one person of integrity, experience and knowledge, resident of the county for which he shall be appointed, who shall be styled in the commission Associate Judge of the county court of the county for which he shall be appointed; and the said district judges in their respective districts, together with the said associate judge in the respective counties, shall compose the county court; and the county courts so established shall have, hold and exercise, all the powers, authorities and jurisdictions, that the general court and county courts of this state has heretofore held, used and exercised, except the appellate jurisdiction of the general court; and that the county courts shall hold their sessions in the respective counties at such times and places as the future legislature of this state shall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now established, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and abolished, on the confirmation hereof.

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,

A handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,
Dimities and muslinets,
Marseilles quilting and printed jeans,
Cambric dimities,
Ditto muslin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,
Coloured cambricks and gingham,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton hose,
Extra long silk and kid gloves,
Gentlemen's best beaver ditto,
Striped and coloured nankeens,
Figured fattsins for gentlemen's vests,
India book and jackonet muslins,
British ditto, ditto, ditto,
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,
Irish linens and checks,
And on hand some best London superfine clothes and cassimers,
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.
Annapolis, April 19, 1803.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**